

Pre-Assembly Preparation

Tools and Materials Needed

- » Drill with bits for predrilling
- » Screws (appropriate for log cabin construction)
- » Level tool
- » Measuring tape
- » Hammer
- » Wooden block (for cushioned hammering)
- » Woodworking clamps
- » Silicone sealant (recommended)
- » Axis plans (construction drawings)

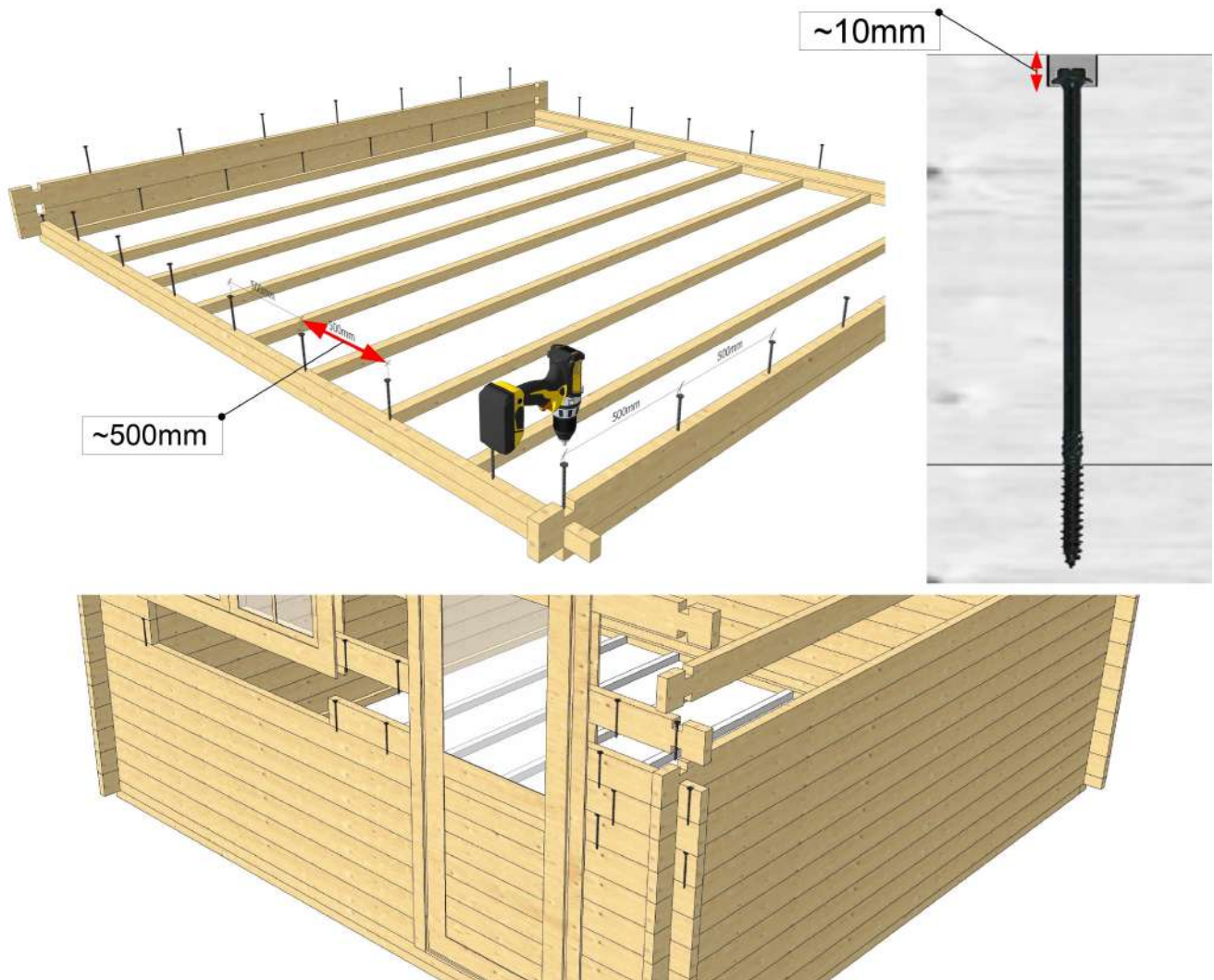
Step-by-Step Assembly Process

Step 1: Install First Logs

1. **Screw the first logs** securely to the foundation according to your axis plans
2. **Predrill holes** approximately 10mm deep for all screw heads to prevent wood splitting
3. Ensure the first logs are perfectly level and square

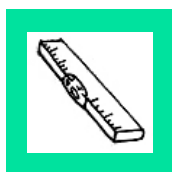
Step 2: Continue with Wall Logs

1. **Assembly Method:** After the first logs, subsequent logs can be assembled using the interlocking cut connections
2. **Recommended Approach:** Despite the locking system, screw every log for best results
3. **Screw Spacing:** Place screws approximately 500mm (20 inches) apart along each log
4. **Short Sections:** For any short log pieces, screw both ends



Step 3: Quality Control Every 3-4 Logs

1. **Check Level:** Use a level tool to verify horizontal alignment
2. **Measure Diagonals:** Ensure $X = Y$ (diagonal measurements are equal)
3. **Verify Corners:** Check that $A=A1$, $B=B1$, $C=C1$, $D=D1$ (all corners are square)
4. **Height Differences:** Measure and compare heights at all corners



Level

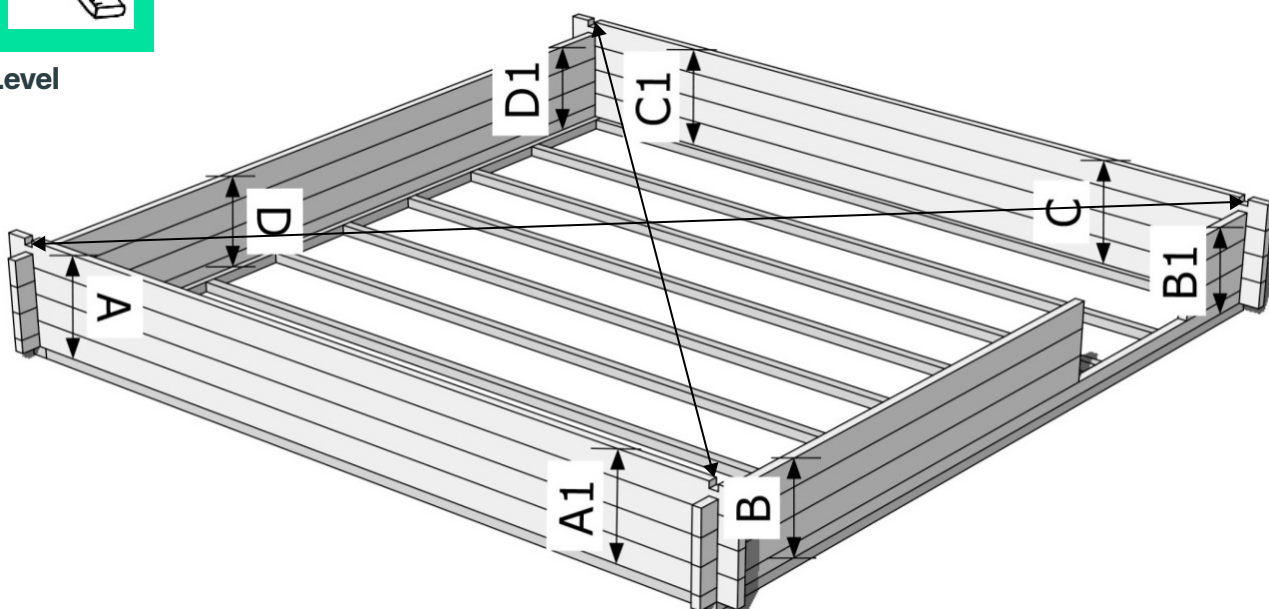
A=A1

B=B1

C=C1

D=D1

X=Y

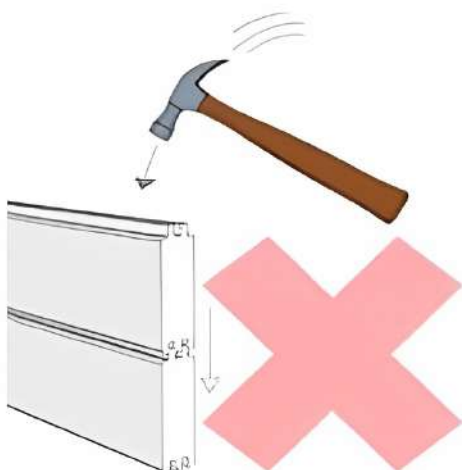


Step 4: Correcting Misalignments

If you find mismatches (even a few millimeters):

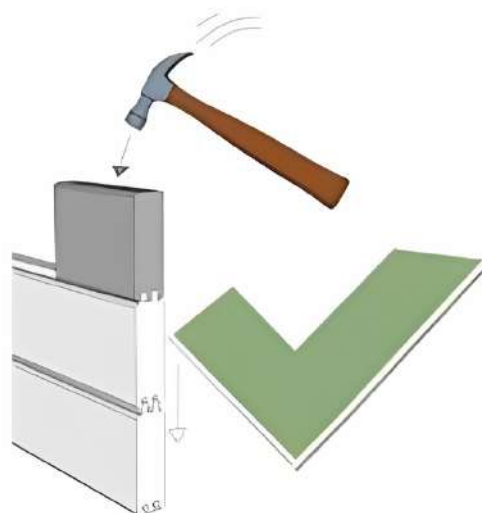
Method 1: Hammer and Wood Block

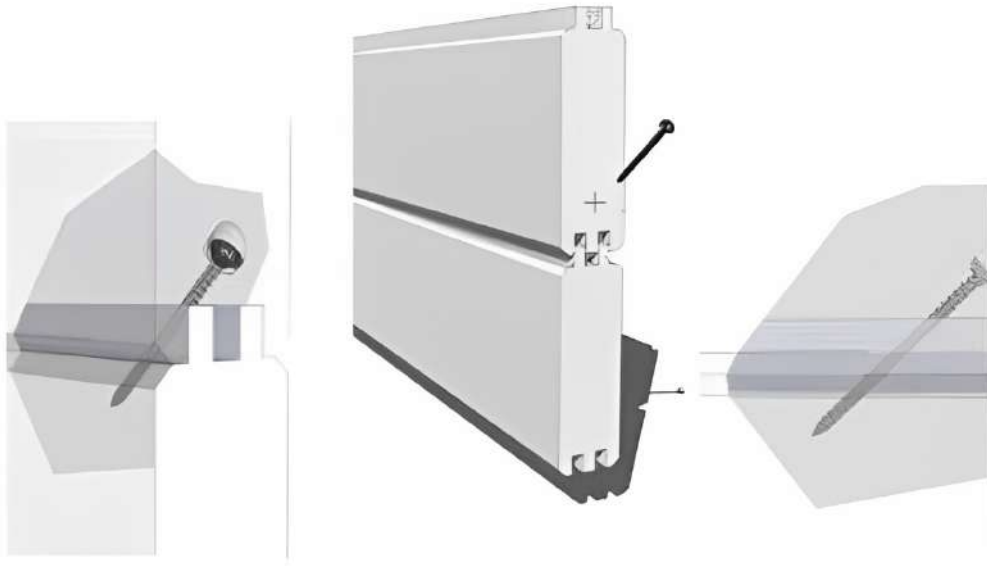
1. Place a wooden block against the log
2. Use hammer to knock logs into proper position
3. **Never hit directly** on the log milling to avoid damage



Method 2: Additional Screwing (if hammering fails)

1. If logs bounce back and won't stay in place
2. Screw the problematic log to the one below it
3. This provides additional holding power

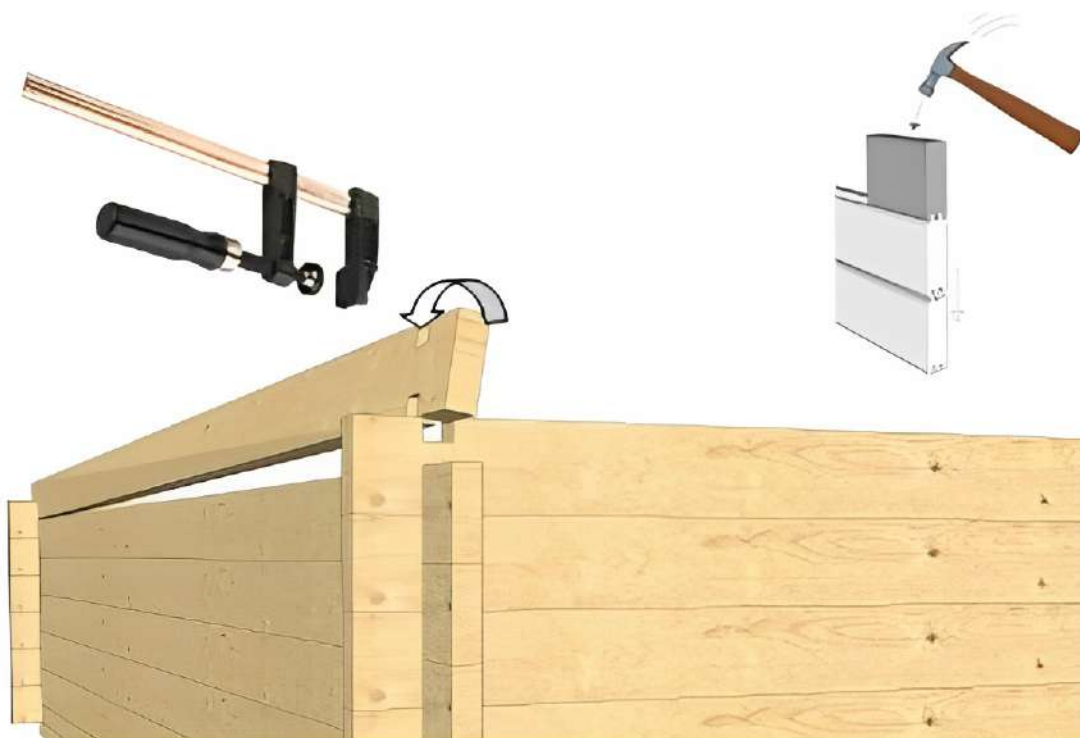




Step 5: Dealing with Twisted Logs

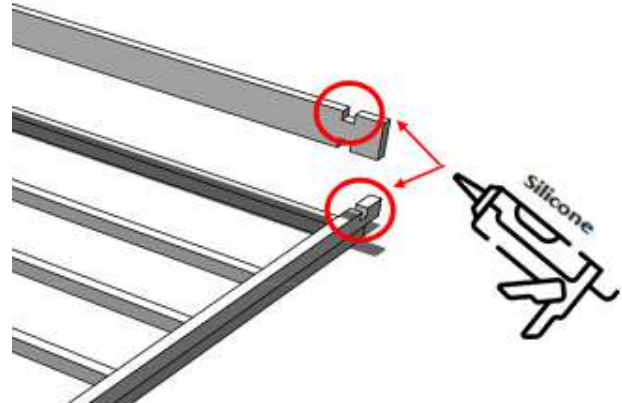
If logs are distorted or twisted:

1. **Partial Installation:** Insert one side of the log into its lock
2. **Use Clamps:** Apply woodworking clamp to rotate the log
3. **Force into Position:** Gradually work the other end into its lock
4. **Final Adjustment:** Use hammer and wood block if needed



Step 6: Weatherproofing (Recommended)

1. **Silicone Application:** Apply thin layer of silicone to every log connection
2. **Water Drip Areas:** Pay special attention to corners and grooves
3. **Coverage:** Focus on first log grooves where water might collect



Critical Success Factors

Consistency is Key

- » **Screw Every Log:** This ensures the wall expands and contracts as one unit
- » **Avoid Partial Screwing:** Mixed screwed/unscrewed logs can cause splitting and gaps over time

Precision Monitoring

- » **Check Frequently:** Every 3-4 logs, not just at the end
- » **Fix Immediately:** Small errors compound quickly
- » **Roof Consequences:** Misalignment will cause serious problems during roof installation

Weather Considerations

- » **Rain Protection:** If assembly gets wet, ventilate thoroughly before continuing
- » **Seasonal Movement:** Predrilled holes accommodate wood expansion/contraction

Common Mistakes to Avoid

1. **Skiping Level Checks:** Small errors become big problems
2. **Hitting Log Milling Directly:** Always use a wooden buffer
3. **Inconsistent Screwing:** Either screw all logs or none (but all is recommended)
4. **Ignoring Diagonal Measurements:** Square corners are essential for roof fit
5. **Rushing Through Twisted Logs:** Take time to properly align warped pieces

Final Quality Check

Before proceeding to roof installation:

- » All corners are square and level
- » No gaps between logs
- » All screws are properly countersunk
- » Silicone sealing is complete (if applied)
- » Structure is rigid and stable

Timeline Expectation

- » Plan for frequent measurement breaks
- » Allow extra time for problem-solving twisted logs
- » Don't rush the leveling process - accuracy here saves hours later